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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1901.

#### WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

HEALTHY CONDITIONS. It was natural that the commercial

reports for last week should show that but little business of importance had been transacted throughout this country. The people of the United States devoted the week to memorial thought of the dead President.

It is also natural that the same re ports should point out the truth that this slackening of the volume of American trade was due to repression, not to depression. There was not at any time the faintest menace of a commercial and industrial panic or of any serious disturbance of business. The situation in the world of trade was eminently healthful.

Business in this country will resume its full flow. Public confidence in sident Roosevelt warrants public confidence in a continued prosperity. There is to be no unsettlement of existing conditions. Active business operations may be resumed at the point where they were suspended out of respect to the memory of the late President McKinley. In the worlds of finance, commerce, industry and agriculture all signs are favorable. The showing of next week's reports should be of the most gratifying description.

AT A STANDSTILL

Speaker Cronin is still the de facto Delegates. He has not attended the last two meetings, but it can be seen spirit controls legislation. The public business still suffers from the actions of the Combine.

Instead of the fender bill approved by the Board of Public Improvements another has been introduced that will not give the board the power to disapprove present fenders. Without this clause St. Louis can gain nothing from the Combine measure. The bill is a menace to life in St. Louis.

Street improvement bills are still among the measures against which the Combine seems to have a grudge. All easures of this sort remain unpassed. fort to bring up the bill providing for the employment of superintendents on the new City Hospital pavilions, but the Combine did not see fit to give it atten-

St. Louis and the House of Delegates are as antagonistic to each other as they ever were. There will have to be a change. These "cute" plays do not fool the voters.

WILL BE THE BEST.

Supervising Architect Taylor of the United States Treasury Department, who came to St. Louis to attend Satur day's meeting of the World's Fair Comion of Architects, confidently aninness that the Government exhibit in 1903 will be the finest of the kind ever seen at any World's Fair.

This is gratifying news. It is in keeping with the spirit animating the world's Fair management. The determination of the projectors of this vast undertaking is to make the Louisiana Purchase Exposition the biggest and best World's Fair known to history. The people of St. Louis are moved by the same spirit. The State of Missouri has testified to its loyal co-operation by appropriating \$1,000,000 for the State

It is this determination to excel in 1903, a determination shared by the World's Fair management, the National Government, the State of Missouri and the city of St. Louis, which will inevitably stimulate all exhibitors and participants in the World's Fair to their best effort. The other States and Territories of the Union will feel this stimulant. Foreign Governments will feel it. The World's Fair of 1903 will be the greatest and most strenuous competition ever witnessed. This means that it will inevitably surpass all preceding World's Fairs in extent and ex-

RIGHT IDEA.

Two more organizations have taken up the work of discussion that must precede the Charter amendments elecon to be held October 22. On October 3 the Beal Estate Exchange will hold a public meeting which will be adsed by Mayor Wells and other leading citizens. At the next regular meeting of the Municipal Ownership League

Neither of these organizations has as yes pledged itself to an undivided support of the amendments; but, from expressions of individual members, it is supposed that the proposed changes in period of ten years. In that time, the the organic law will be accepted. No one so far has spoken a word against

heir adoption.
This spirit is to be commended if carried out with fairness. A perfect and privilege that he neglected. ion of the matter is what the ads of the New St. Louis desire. aer. There can be no chicanery under the system that has been adopted. As long as the Churter amendments

little danger that public support of the measures will be lacking. There is no politics in the question. The Republic-an City Central Committee has already formally favored their adoption. The Democratic Committee will support them. It will be in order for the Municipal Ownership League to do like wise after a thorough discussion of the question. With all of these forces working for the municipal betterment, there can be no doubt of the result.

AGAINST ANARCHY.

With the prompt opening of the trial of the anarchist Czolgosz for the assassination of President McKinley there should at the same time be in reality the beginning of the end of anarchy in the United States.

It is a difficult problem which confronts the American people in this question of the suppression of anarchy in their country, but it is not by any means a problem impossible of satisfactory solution. The National Congress which meets in December should take definite action toward its settlement. Laws must be passed wuich will enable the representatives of established order to deal effectively with the representatives of chaos and disorder. The issue has been forced by the latter. They must now submit to the results of their own bloody deeds.

Anarchists of the Herr Most and Emma Goldman type have no rightful place in this country. Their every utterance incites their followers to crimes against the Government and the Ameri can people. They hate the country which has sheltered them even more bitterly man they hate the countries from which they were driven. They would sooner assassinate an American President than a European monarch. Czolgosz became an anarchist through the teachings of Emma Goldman. He killed President McKinley because he reasoned that it was his duty as an anarchist to kill the President. There are many anarchists now in this country. They are all animated by the spirit

which animated Czolgosz. These anarchists must be sternly dealt with. They must be dealt with under the law of the land. If this law as it now stands is inadequate for the purpose it must be made adequate. No further chances with anarchy may be safely taken by Americans. The assassination of President McKinley furnishes tragic proof of the necessity for prompt action against anarchy.

NATURAL.

At no time have the real estate men of St. Louis been found deficient in meeting a public emergency. They have always stood well toward the front in every movement that demanded acand of the Combine in the House of tion for a better city. They were among the first to raise their subscriptions for the World's Fair. They visited the from the actions of the members that his House of Delegates when the Ziegenhein gang refused to furnish lights for the city. They deserve prosperity.

Within the past few months the activity in real estate has been of the sort to make all past records seem small in comparison. Vacant houses in St. Louis are the exception. Rents have advanced under the great demand. Homes are being built in the residence districts. Downtown business blocks are changing hands with frequency.

So it is not strange that the men in charge of the Real Estate Exchange have found it necessary to hold daily Chairman Geraghty of the Committee activity continues, the members will meet at the noon hour in the exchange building to take action on the important matters that demand consideration. The real estate activity is not a mush-

room growth. It has followed along the lines laid down by other commercial enterprises. The growth in the value of bank and trust company stocks, the increases in clearing-house returns, the gains made by every sort of manufacture and the extension of St. Louis's trade territory have had their inevitable influence upon real estate in this city.

The coming World's Fair has, of course, had its effect. However, this has only been an encouragement to a general movement that is of internal growth. In no sense is it a boom. The increased business is natural. It is an indication of the wealth of St. Louisans.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

Whenever any great reform is to be instituted in the government of a city in the United States, the chief duty of the reform party is centered in the assembling of the better class of voters at the polls. It is recognized that once the best citizens are induced to use their franchise the hoodlum element can be outvoted. The Christian element, the home-loving man of the residence district, can usually be counted upon to vote intelligently and for the best interests of the municipality.

So far no city nor State has been able to force voters to the polls. It has remained for Belgium to practically do this and in a way that is both efficacious and free from criticism. Perhaps politics in that country is not absolutely pure, but, according to one writer, the standard has been raised.

In this country the percentage of those absenting themselves from the polls is between 15 and 40, depending on the importance of the election and the hus tiling abilities of the candidates. Previous to 1897 about 16 per cent of the voters of Belgium remained away from the polls, a very small number, consider ing the density of population.

In that year, a law was passed mak ing it compulsory on every qualified voter to cast his ballot at every election. The only excuses that are accept ed are sickness or absence from the country. Last year, out of the 5,000 or Tuesday evening, the subject will be more who falled to vote, about half brought up with a view to holding a presented valid excuses to the courts campaign during the month before the when brought to trial. In the cases of first offenders, a simple warning was given. Where there had been previous neglect, a small fine, not exceeding 25 marks, was imposed and the privileges of the franchise taken away for a recalcitrant is not allowed to be a can-didate for office, to hold any official position nor to vote on any proposition He is actually barred from enjoying a

The effect of this system has been to reduce the percentage of those staying at home on election day to 2.7 per cent. ges in that than in any other man- | Instead of opposition to the law, it is said that voters take pride in keeping old time in France, but he expect their record straight. Rich and poor have much more fun with England a have received an impetus for choosing day.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC are approached in this fashion there is officials. The man who grumbles that politics "is so dirty" is silent. It is a state of affairs that should exist in this country, where spasmodic reforms are such a feature of life

WORTHY OF NOTICE.

Within the past few years the problem of municipal improvement has been brought forward with increasing force both through the persistent advocacy of its friends and by the influence that has been wrought through the practical results effected in large cities.

Yet the problem has not been solved. From an artistic and social point of view, the modern city is an evidence of barbaric taste and inconvenience. The building laws make no uniformity in construction possible. Streets that should be broad boulevards are hardly more than alleys. The whole scheme of material construction is out of joint. There is little harmony between the component parts of what should be one great picture.

Up to this time, the discussion has been confined to learned magazine ar ticles and lengthy speeches in conventions. At no World's Fair has there been a practical demonstration of means and effects that may be secured by an application of principles along artistic and methodical lines.

At the recent convention of the National League of Municipal Improvement Associations a resolution was passed favoring such a display at the Louisiana Purchase Centennial Exposition. This suggestion has received general and generous mention by the Eastern press. As showing the interest aroused by the discussion, other organizations are taking up the matter. One of the recent actions was taken by the Committee on Municipal Improvements of the Architectural League of America, which passed resolutions commending the suggestion of the National League of Improvement Associations.

There is no doubt that the subject will be touched in some form in the coming World's Fair. Just what shape it will take remains to be seen. It is a subject that promises to assume greater and greater proportions within the next few years.

In the class of "yellow journalism" newspapers devoted to abuse of American Presidents the Globe-Democrat's hounding of the late President Garfield places that envenomed sheet easily at the head. Not to speak of the presen State Auditor and a few others.

American politics is not cold-blooded. The public believes that Senator Hanna loved President McKinley as a man. No one has suggested that Hanna's grief has considered for a moment his own less of prestige through Roosevelt's elevation.

President Roosevelt is probably fairminded enough to appreciate the unprejudiced attitude of the national Democracy toward his administration. It has not often been duplicated in American the Mexican War and suffered his claim to political history.

Having led its party in St. Louis to : very cataclysm of calamity the Globe Democrat should not now be surprised that local Republicans are howling lustily for a new leadership.

It is easy to believe that Amelie

Rives's first husband has recovered his wits. Since Amelie married the Prince Troubetsky the fortunate Mr. Chanler has lived a tranquil life. It will save time and trouble for voters

to register at the City Hall for the Charter amendments election. Every one who has moved since the spring election will have to reregister.

Three Republican clubs in this city are engaged in the highly entertaining diversion of telling what a good-fornothing set of members they have True-too true.

There'll soon be a grand noise of World's Fair building out in Forest Park, and the minor strain of the knock ers' anvil chorus will be conspicuous by

Roosevelt has made himself the sures nominee for the Presidency by declar ing that he is not a candidate for the place. Republicans cannot ignore his good taste.

There will be over 900 acres in the World's Fair grounds. There is absolutely no doubt that every acre of that ground will be put to the best possible

Once more the Veiled Prophet issues his august commands, and his loyal sub jects in St. Louis show their submission by getting ready to rubberneck at him.

American Democrats have discerned so much true democracy in President Roosevelt that they hope for great and good things from his administration,

It is easy to denounce anarchists. The real problem is how to suppress them. The quicker laws looking to this end are enacted the better for the country.

Instead of sneering at Democrats who are brave enough to fight the Combine, the Globe-Democrat should take a hand

in the righteous conflict.

There is only one way for the mouse of Delegates to please St. Louis. That way is to get busy enough to do away with the Combine.

It's queer that the Globe-Democrat would rather misrepresent Missouri's condition than to tell the truth of St. Louis's condition. It is safe to believe that the verdict

rendered by the Schley Court of Inquiry

will be based on the facts submitted in

evidence. Columbia is the favorite in the betting on the America's Cup races, and it is to be hoped that "the talent" has picked

It is a far cry between the Combine and the New St. Louis. The New St. Louis will have to absorb the House of

Just as a gentle reminder of a pleasant duty-have you paid the second assessment on your World's Fair subscrip-

Nicolas of Russia is having a high old time in France, but he expects to PLAYHOUSE FAVORITES.



"The Henrietta."

## TIM MURPHY IS BACK AGAIN IN A WASHINGTON COMEDY.

Tim Murphy, nearly always delightful, en- | saved by his little blind daughter, who ac ertained in "A Capitol Comedy" at the Century last night. He was welcomed and e returned the compliment by making short speech in which he expressed thanks for a bouquet intended for pretty Dorothy Sherrod (Mrs. Tim Murphy). The play is something of a monologue. An actor nat-urally likes to have the stage to himself and Mr. Murphy carries out the tradition Joel Gay, quaint Mark Twainish charac

ter, is the rightful owner of the land occupled by many of the finest business buildings in Minneapolis, so the story goes. It belonged to his grandfather who went to

right matters and establish the family right to the land but it was no use. He wore his life out in the attempt and Joel then took up the hopeless proposition.

In the opening act, he is trying to interest certain Senators. It was announced in the newspapers that he was a wealthy lobbysist and mendicants are flocking to him for aid. Louise Dinsmore, calaring daughter of Senator Dinsmore, charming daughter of Senator Dinsmore, calais in behalf of charity. Joel makes her out a promissory note for \$500, payable when he comes into possession of his own. She realizes, the doubtful state of affairs, but the ring of truth in his manner first arouses her interest and then her love. She induces her father to take up the bill which would make Joel's claim legal. Murray Thorp, millionaire from Minneapolis, is in love with Miss Dinsmore, and he works to thwart the passage of the bill. He wins the first time, but at the next session of Congress Joel Gay is assured of success and with the certain praymet of a fortune he are to be seven days of the coner, and has placed in the first success and with the certain praymet of a fortune he are to be seven days of the coner one, as is also the same cottage after the Prince meets his wite, outdings of the court, and falls in love with her, is a simple and picturesque ons, as is also the same cottage after the Prince meets his wite, outdings of the court, and falls in love with her, is a simple and picturesque ons, as is also the same cottage after the Prince meets his with countings of the court, and falls in love with her, is a simple and picturesque ons, as is also the same cottage after the Prince meets his with her court, and falls in love with her, is a simple and picturesque ons, as is also the same cottage after the Prince meets his with her court, and he his wite are divent in exile from their country. Mr. Glazier pleases immenced in the scene just in time to proclaim the act as his own. It is a touching scene, and one which might he had pager. The Prince meets letter he pri Joel Gay is assured of success and with the certain prospect of a fortune he ap-proaches Louise and is accepted. Thorp, City, where it attracted a good deal of the well done by James Durkin, is left to the

ntemplation of his failure. Aside from Murphy's characterization of Joel Gay the other parts are uncommonly easy for the players. Joel simply talks to, at, by and with his audience, but he does it very fetchingly. Dorothy Sherrod is pretty and very interesting. The company is well cast, the Abernathy of John Hinton, being especially excellent. Mr. Murphy was handicapped by a deep cold and the au-dience appreciated his difficulties and extended a noisy sympathy.

There is likely to be a good deal of in-terest in the doings at the Olympic Theater this week, for the production of "Under Two Flags," in revival form, has attracted attention in several American cities before making its way to St. Louis. Miss Blanche Bates, who is becoming one of the famous new ones of the American stage, will play

There is some exceptionally good enter-tainment at the Standard Theater this week. The night patrol of policemen-all good looking ones—is a pretty piece of burlesque. There are several teams that do good straight ollo work, and the wit of the bill is unusually free from the objectionable.

"A Gambler's Daughter," which opened

at Haviin's at the matinee of yesterday, has a thrill to every minute, almost, and it seemed to find much favor with the audience of last night. The story has more in-terest to it than appears on the surface. The daughter is the child of a grain speculator of Chicago, and the scene is entirely laid in that city. The father has a secret past, and the knowledge of it is used by his rascally partner to separate the girl and her lover and secure both the girl and her in-dependent fortune for himself. He is de-feated in this only after the young lady has passed through a succession of the most trying and exciting of experiences. One of the most realistic of the scenes is that showing the interior of the Board of Trade during the progress of a panic tending the culmination of a wheat deal. In this the girl is the unseen financial power, whose only object in entering the market is to bring about the defeat of her own father. He sees absolute ruin staring him in the face and finds it impossible to learn the identity of the opposing speculator. Another realistic scene is that of an old warehouse, on the river front, where an attempt is made to murder the girl. The villain is at the head of this, and forces the father to be an accomplice under threats of exposing his past. Miss Elsie Crescy as the daughter was a pleasing personality. She wears some pretty dresses. E. Laurenc Lee is the father and Charles W. Goodric the rascally partner. Both are capable of

The reception given "The Village Parson" at the Imperial last night was of an appreciative tone. The story is one to please the ladies, especially. The parson is a good man of the church, who is laboring in a small field. He is devoted to his work, and also to his wife and their little blind daughter. The wife, without knowing it, falls heir to a fortune. An unserupulous attorney lays his plant to obtain scrupulous attorney lays his plant to obtain possession of this by causing the separation of the husband and wife, and then marrying the woman. As the plot develops there is a complication that causes a murder, of which the parson is unjustly accused. He is compelled to seek safety in flight, and is a fugilive from justice for several years. Husband and wife, both in poverty, finally meet in New Orleans. The lawyer is also a there, and causes the arrest of the parson, but the latter is released on the refusal of the wife to identify him. Pressed to the limit of patience and endurance, he is about to end it all by taking his own life. He is

cidentally enters his room instead of that of the mother. There are an explanation and a happy reconciliation. Howard Lange as the parson has a trying character, but he handles it fairly well. Sam O. Miller is the rogue, and if hisses count, he was capital. Bayone Whipple is the wife. She catches much sympathy from the audience, as does also Josephine McMahon as the little blind girl. Sadie Claffin has a comedy part.

Harry Glazier in Prince Otto won noisy appreciation at the Grand last night. His interpretation of the character of the Prince is in many respects an original one. He reads his lines with much effect, and his belonged to his grandfather who went to the Mexican War and suffered his claim to become outlawed. Gay's father tried to right matters and establish the family roundings of the court, and falls in love

John Griffith, who is one of the best of the younger serious actors, will come to the Columbia Theater to-day in a com-pressed "Faust." This suggests that we are up to "Hamlet" in twenty minute Proja, who has played a good many St Louis engagements, will be another of the near to the toppers at the Columbia this

Another Boer Drama. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Sept. 21 .- "The Red Kloof," Mr. Paul Potter's five-act play of Trans vaal life, with Mr. Louis Mann and Mis-Clara Lipman as stars, was presented to night at the Savoy Theater. The audience followed it with great interest, seemingly finding, and justly, too, an "atmosphere" dulte new to theatricals in this South Afri. can drama. It also saw Mr. Mann, whom it had known only as a comedian, assume a role in which comedy alternated with considerable serious and emotional work. Its verdict after the climax of the third act, when Com Plet (Mr. Mann) drives his daughter, Mona (Miss Lipman), out of the red farm onto the veldt, was that he had handled this strong scene with complete

### SAID TO BE WILLIAM SHEELEY.

Easton Avenue Street Car's Victim Was a Painter.

The man who was run over and killed by an Easton avenue car at Leffingwell avenue and Morgan street Saturday night was iden tified yesterday as William Sheeley. He was a painter, 65 years old, and roomed at the house of Mrs. Albert Brewer, No. 2726 Morgan street. He had been employed at Newcomb Bros. Wall Paper Company. Sheeley left his boarding-house a few minutes before the accident occurred. In crossing the tracks he was struck by the car and sustained a fracture of the skull, which caused his death shortly after being taken to the City Hospital. The old man's friends say he was deaf, and it is supposed he did not hear the sound of the car bell. The sight of one eye was also impaired. His acquaintances say he was deeply affected over the assassination of President McKinley, and he grieved so much over the death of the President that his mind became un-

#### DEPRIVED OF CIGARETTES.

Emma Goldman Begs Piteously for Her Accustomed Smoke. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 22.-Deprived of her cigarettes and shunned by all the women prisoners in the County Jail, Emma Goldman passed a lonely Sunday in her cell. The other anarchists were not permitted to attend the religious services in the jail for fear the prisoners might do them harm. The jailer has had some fear that the other

# VISITING POLITICIANS TALK OF CANDIDATES.

T. T. Crittenden, Jr., of Kansas City Looks to Governor Dockery to Unite Missouri's Democratic Factions - H. H. Hagai Expresses Views on Oklahoma Politics - Judge Horton on Kansas Senatorship.

"I am no trimmer. The trimmer, in my opinion, is the Ben Davis apple of politics—good to look upon, but in no sense reliable. The trimmer is a combination of smiles and insincerity, who invents nothing, produces nothing, is a fighter in times of peace and a compromiser in times of peace and a compromiser in times of peace and a compromiser in times of war. Jackson County has the best lot of Democratic fighters in America and the poorest lot of trimmers. They have fought among themselves for so long and are in such splendid training that when they get together for the next campaign they will be invincible—it will be a one-sided contest."

So declared T. T. Crittenden, Jr., of Kansas City, when in St. Louis attending the Missouri County Clerks' Convention a few days ago. Asked if he thought the factional feeling in Kansas City and Jackson County would give way to the organization now being effected, he replied:

"I am quite sure that the end of our party"

H. H. Hagan of Guthrie, Ok., was asked

Missouri County Clerks' Convention a few "I am quite sure that the end of our party H. H. Hagan of Guthrie, Ok., was asked the other day if in his opinion Oklahoma would demand a statehood law from the next Congress. Said he: "Delegate Flynn may introduce a statehood bill, but there will be nothing done. There's too much good Republican grafting in Oklahoma for a Republican Congress to think seriously of parsing a statehood bill."
"Will Delegate Flynn be a candidate for re-election?"

differences is in sight. Our troubles have been caused, primarily and almost entirely, by police activity at the primaries. I have fought against police interference, and so have many good Democrats. We fought for a principle-a Democratic principle-and we believe we were and are right. Govern-"Will Delegate Flynn be a candidate for re-election?"

"He may be a candidate, but he's now serving his last term. We've never had an out and out political fight in Oklahoms, but we will at the next election, and we'll show a good 10,000 Democratic majority. Flynn has, in years past, managed to so jockey "free-homes" bills and to otherwise keep people voting for him that we could never squarely drsw the lines. That sort of business is ended, however. Flynn sees the handwriting, and is busily engaged turning his political advantages to good account while he may. Who will be elected? I can only assure you that he will be a Democrat. It may be that either William Cross of Oklahoma City, Roy Hoffman of Chandler, or Edgar Jones of Guthrie will go. They are good Democrats and able men. We have a Jefferson Club now, which embraces the whole Territory. It is a splendid organization and under the guidance of President Robert Ray of Woodford is solidifying the Democratic party into splendid fighting condition." or Dockery can end all of that, however, and I am convinced that he will do so. I have a firm reliance in his good judgmen and good intentions, and am convinced that when the time comes for him to appoint new Board of Police Commissioners for Kansas City he will select men who will permit no interference of the police at the polls. By such action Governor Dockery can redeem Kansas City."

Asked his opinion of the senatorial contest now on, Mr. Crittenden said:
"It seems early for deliberate expression.
The people are thinking and will not for

some time make up their minds. New can didates make new issues, and they must have careful consideration. However, Stone, Clark and Wallace, the declared candidates, may be said to represent all shades of the party faith, and the people are thus given a splendid opportunity to make a satisfactory choice.

"Clark stands pat on the Chicago-Kansas

of the party faith, and the people are thus given a splendid opportunity to make a satisfactory choice.

"Clark stands pat on the Chicago-Kansas City platform. He is a brilliant man, a fighter and a campaigner of the best order. He is in every sense a good man and fully deserving of the strong position he holds in the party.

"Stone, if I understand him correctly, is in accord with all of the modern Democrat; ic doctrine, but feels that the financial conditions are different from those of 1896. Stone is one of the idols of the Democracy of Missouri and is very strong in our section.

"Wallace, our home candidate, will be heard from before the campaign is over. He opposed the 18-to-1 doctrine, voted against Bryan and frankly admits it. He is an honest, conscientious Christian gentieman. As an orator he has few equals and I think Jackson County will elect a delegation to support him every step of the way.

"As to the next campaign in Missouri let me say that I think we have the fight of a lifetime ahead of us. The increase of Republican population from the North is making corresponding gains. It will be necessary for the Democracy to get out a full vote. That done, there is no danger in Missouri, but to do that we must have a harmonious, united party. That work is before us and it is a duty we must perform. It is necessary, I think, that the younger element be given a wider opportunity. I believe that the Democratic party can be strengthened throughing the full vote of both parties." After expressing his sorrow on the death of President McRinley and denouncing the cause of the tragedy, Judge Horton continued: "I believe that the pomocratic party can be strengthened throughing the full vote of both parties." After expressing his sorrow on the death of President McRinley and denouncing the cause of the tragedy, Judge Horton continued: "I believe that the Democratic party can be strengthened throughing the full vote of both parties." After expressing his sorrow on the death of President McRinley and denouncing the c

MAY BE PUNISHED.

Attempt to Murder the Head of the

State or Nation Could Be

Made Capital Offense.

BANISHMENT REGARDED LEGAL.

Judge John D. Lawson Says the

Constitution Does Not Prevent

Passage of Laws to Regu-

late Immigration.

Columbia, Mo., Sept. 22.-Judge John D.

awson, professor of international law in

the University of Missouri, was asked to

give his opinion as to the legality from the

oint of view of domestic and internations

law of certain suggested changes in our

laws which will undoubtedly occupy for

growing out of the recent national tragedy,

life of the head of the state and the ex-

clusion from the country of anarchists,

viz: The punishment of attempts on the

"The assassin of the Prasident is punish

able under the criminal code of New York

for murder and the punishment is death

by electricity. Had the President lived he

by electricity. Had the President lived he could have been prosecuted for no higher crime than an attempt to kill, the punishment of which could not be more than ten years' imprisonment. It would seem that an attempt on the life of the chief executive should be more severely punished than an attempt upon the life of a simple citiven. In monarchical countries such an action of the chief executive should be more severely punished than an attempt upon the life of a simple citiven. In monarchical countries such an action of the countries such as a countries are considered.

sen. In monarchical countries such an ac is high treason and punished capitally. We

could not make such an act high treasor

for the Constitution of the United States as well as those of all the States, restrict

the crime of high treason to levying wa

against the United States or State or adher

against the United States of State of adher-ing to their enemies. But there is no constitutional objection to making the at-tempt to murder the head of the state or nation punishable with death.

Can Regulate Immigration.

"As to the second question, it is a well-settled principle in the law of nations that

settled principle in the law to introduce the every sovereign state has the power to for-bid the entrance of foreigners into its dominions; to admit them only in such cases and under such conditions as it may prescribe or to expel and deport them wheneves

it may think proper to do so. The rule is laid down by the early writer, Varrel, in these words: 'Every nationa has the right

these words: 'Every nationa has the right to refuse to admit a foreigner into the country when he cannot enter without put-ting the nation in evident danger or doing it a manifest injury. What is owes to it-

ting the nation in evident danger of doing it a manifest injury. What is owes to itself, the care of its own safety, gives it the right; and it belongs to the nation alone to judge whether the circumstances will or will not justify the admission of the foreigner. It also has the right to send them elsewhere, if it has just cause to fear that they will corrupt the manners of the citigens, that they will create religious disturbances or occasion any other disorder contrary to the public safety. In a word, it has the right and is even obliged in this respect to follow the rules which prudence dictated. But except for the alien and sedition laws of 1798, it is only within comparatively recent days that the Government of the United States has officially taken notice of this right. In the first seventy-five years of our existence as a nation problems like this could hardly arise. With a great continent almost unpeopled we invited the

some time the attention of our peo

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Judge Lawson said:

**HOW ANARCHISTS** 

occupy our lands and made no distinction between rich and poor, well or ill, white or black, good or bad.

"Yet, first discovering that we are getting slightly convided we are now indice. that some of the crowd had better not have

been invited to our board. Once a Subject of Diplomacy.

"It is to be noted that the first references our diplomatic correspondence to this in our diplomatic correspondence to this question of exclusion was in the investigation of a complaint of American citizens excluded from Russia and in a communication to the American Minister at St. Personnello tersburg. Mr. Everett, then our Secretary of State, said: This Government could never give up the right of excluding foreignnever give up the right of excluding foreigners whose presence they might deem a source of danger to the United States, nor will this Government consider such exclusion of American citizens necessarily a matter of diplomatic complaint to that country. This was in 1852. In 1856 Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, reiterated this view; Every society, he said, 'possesses the undoubted right to determine who shall compose its members, and it is exercised by all nations, both in peace and war. Later, when both Germany and Russia were prohibiting the return of their subjects who had left their native lands and become naturalized in the United States, neither Mr. Case nor Mr. Seward, though appealed to to inter-Mr. Seward, though speealed to to inter-fere, could find any grounds on which to act. The control of the people within its limits and the right to expel from its ter-

limits and the right to expel from its ter-ritory aliens who are dangerous to the peace of the state are too dearly within the essential attributes of sovereignty to be se-riously contested. "It was the emigration from Europe of Mormons which first called forth a Federal law placing a restriction on the landing of foreigners on our shores; and at the present foreigners on our shores; and at the present time Congress has excluded from entering the United States all idiots, paupers, per-sons suffering from a loathsome disease or sons suffering from a loathsome disease or contagious disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor, polygamists, persons assisted by others to immigrate, and persons at the time under a contract to perform labor or service of any kind within the United States. A most signal instance of the exercise of this power by our Government is the exclusion, by the acts of 1888 and 1882, of practically a whole race—the Chinese.

Chinese Exclusion Act.

"In the Chinese exclusion case decided by the Supreme Court in 1892 all the Judges agreed that our Government had a right to say who should and who should not enter the country, but three of the Judges

Judges Brewer, Fuller and Field—denied
the power to deport the allen resident. It must be remembered, however, that the Chinaman is excluded and deported because we do not like him and not because he is we do not like him and not because he is a criminal or seeking to overthrow our Government; and it is upon this ground that the three Judges dissented. However, the majority of the court made distinction between exclusion and banishment, and their judgment is the law of the land. "There is, therefore, no legal or constitutional difficulty in the way of a Federal law by which allen anarchists shall be prevented from entering this country, or, if here, expelled from our territory as fast as they are caught. The case of the native-born or naturalized anarchist would doubtless have to be handled through the crimi-

born or naturalized anarchist would doubt-less have to be handled through the crimi-nal courts-under statutes making the in-citing to the murder of our officials, or the overthrow of our institutions by fores,

the overthrow of our institutions by force, a high crime.

"It is safe to say that if the assassin were to be tried within the next few days by the whole people, as Aristides was, or by a popular assembly, as Charles I and Louis XVI were, he would be promptly given over to all those 'cruel and unusual punishments' which our modern criminal codes prohibit. In our cry for vengeance we may forget that excessively cruel punishments have never accomplished their ishments have never accomplished purpose, and that the anarchists in I in the cellars and sewers of St. Peter and Vienna and Berlin are, perhaps, to be feared than when allowed their city to write and tach, as in Great ain and the United States."